

The question of water storage for irrigation purposes is one of deep interest to every resident of Arizona and they should encourage every enterprise calculated to foster the water resources of the Territory. The arguments produced in favor of the government assuming control of the stupendous works necessary to the construction of a proper system of reservoirs, are so clear and convincing that the matter needs but to be properly presented to Congress to receive the undivided support of that body. There are vast tracts of public arid lands susceptible of high state of cultivation when a supply of water for irrigation is provided. Under existing laws no one can enter a sufficient quantity of land to warrant the erection of expensive canals and reservoirs necessary to provide water, and the result is the lands remain forever barren and worthless. Large grants to corporations might induce capitalists to invest reasonable sums in works of this character, but powerful and exacting monopolies are repugnant to spirit of our land laws, and in practice they often conflict with and oppress the small private interests. The individual settler cannot accomplish the gigantic task and associated capital finds little or no inducement to invest large sums in an enterprise of such uncertain return unless it has the power to tax the lands reclaimed in proportion to the benefits given. The government, however, possesses all the facilities, means and ownership of land to warrant its undertaking a system of improvements that will bring the arid lands under cultivation. Nature has provided ample opportunities for the building of reservoirs, where the estimates of the engineer can demonstrate the exact cost of construction and capacity of the works. By apportioning the total expense incurred among the lands benefited and adding it to the purchase price thereof, the whole amount will be refunded and this country be placed at once in a condition of prosperity. We have in mind the broad expanse of desert lands south of the Gila river, and the facilities afforded along the course of that stream for the construction of vast dams and reservoirs that will provide sufficient water for the reclamation of millions of acres of good but arid land. The basis of the calculation gives no opportunity for speculation as to the results; they are sure, and capable of complete and satisfactory demonstration. The government is asked merely to provide means of impounding the water and delivering it to the consumers who will refund the complete expense by their purchase of the lands at a price that is just and reasonable. It is the only solution to the problem and we call upon the press of the Territory to persistently agitate the matter until it bears fruit, as it surely will.

There is a vast amount of wisdom and argument absolutely wasted by our editorial contemporaries in their exhaustive discussion of national political affairs. Its voters are absolutely disfranchised so far as the national election is concerned and the violent discussion of the situation bears as much fruit as the baying of a dog at the moon. The opening of the local campaign will afford ample opportunity for the escape of their long-repressed advice and criticism, and their ammunition will possess greater force and efficacy if kept dry and intact for that reason. Talk up the country until the votes are changed for the political drama.

The cattle men of Pinal county, in common with those other portions of the Territory strongly protest against the rate of assessment fixed by the territorial board of equalization last year. They affirm that the rate is considerably more than the market price of cattle and therefore is oppressive. It is probable that the cattle men of several of the southern counties will be represented before the Territorial board, and a large reduction in values will be urged.

There was war in Algeria, and two thousand soldiers with a volunteer of sixty thousand workmen are fighting against the swarms of rats that are devouring the country. The air is full of the enemy and they threaten the lives of the people. A rat alarm is felt lest a pestilence result from the stench of the decaying rats. Famine is sure to follow the sad visitation and the suffering is already commenced.

Congress has taken steps to investigate the character of foreign immigration to the United States which is alleged to be of a dangerous and undesirable class to a large extent. A committee will sit during recess to thoroughly investigate the matter with few to the enactment of such laws will check the coming of pauper criminals from the old world.

In response to frequent inquiries relative to the stray laws of the Territory we reproduce in another column the entire law as given in the Revised Statutes. Those interested should cut it out and preserve it for future reference.

A platy platform declarations are evidently like a pig's tail—more for ornament than use. The "home rule" is again ignored by the appointment of two Utah judges, one from Work and one from Tennessee.

It may be truthfully asserted that the wonderful growth of southern California is the result primarily of the judicious and persistent use of printers' ink. Day after day and year after year the advantages and possibilities of the country have been portrayed in glowing colors until the whole country marvelled that such an earthly paradise really existed and in the end they journeyed thither and became identified with its magical growth. Every city, town and hamlet of southern California gives to its newspapers a generous support; every business, trade and profession is represented in their advertising columns, and people abroad are enabled to form a correct estimate of the place by consulting the local press. The people do not expect the newspapers to devote all their time and energy to the public welfare without adequate compensation and they contribute liberally—not in the sense of charity, but as an investment from which they are sure to derive handsome profits in the future. The value of advertising has been often demonstrated and the fact shown that even a small dealer possessed of business energy and tact, whose chief expense is the use of the advertising columns of the newspaper, will surely outstrip his more indifferent competitor in the struggle for patronage. The people read the newspapers and rely upon the representations made therein by the business men of the inducements they offer and the character of goods they vend. So it is with respect to the surroundings of every town and city; the repeated exposition of its resources and possibilities as given through the press, first attract the attention, then the curiosity and finally the interest of the distant reader, until its merits become so generally diffused in his neighborhood that many will be attracted by the better opportunities they perceive existing in the well advertised community. The press performs in this way a vast amount of good service to the place of its publication and it deserves the material appreciation of all business men and residents.

Every recurring summer shows more urgently the necessity of the consolidation of the various private and corporate irrigating ditches and canals into one large enterprise. The wisdom of such a scheme should be apparent to every thinking person. It obviates the great expense of maintaining a dozen or more independent ditches; it economizes the handling of the water and it insures to every consumer his just and exact proportion without a resort to the tiresome action of the courts for a very tardy relief. In the season of scarcity of water the benefits of this system are more readily recognized and appreciated. Through the lack of harmony losses are frequently entailed upon one consumer that gives no corresponding gain to another, and an almost criminal waste of the precious element follows. A consolidation of interests is the inevitable destiny of the various water conduits, and the sooner it is accomplished the better it will be for the welfare of the whole community.

NEW ZEALAND has just completed a wonderful mining stock gamble that somewhat resembled the excitement in San Francisco during the palmy days of the Comstock mines. The gullible public were made to believe that certain mines were sure to pay enormous dividends and large blocks of stock changed hands at high figures that can now be repurchased for a song. About fifty millions of dollars went out from the pockets of the excited purchasers into those of the manipulators, and then the whole scheme fell flat and stocks went down to nominal figures.

As soon as the hot summer weather passes the work of clearing the newly entered lands along the Florence canal will begin, and many thousands of acres will be prepared for the plow. By that time the canal will be prepared to furnish water to all who require it and the real activity will commence. We look forward to lively times during the fall and winter months in this vicinity, which will be the real commencement of the new era of prosperity that will last for all earthly time.

The only unpleasant season of the whole year is now upon the people of southern Arizona and, although the heated term does not nearly approach the oppressive sultriness of the usual summer of the eastern states, it is warm enough to suit any reasonable human being. Within two months the delightful weather will again set in.

It is stated by Dr. McKenzie that the present Emperor William is afflicted with an aural complaint that is not unattended with danger to his life. It is barely possible that the advice of his imperial father to "learn how to suffer" will prove to be prophetic words.

In making the St. Louis platform, the old "home rule" plank was found to be so nearly intact by reason of its non-use that it was simply "reaffirmed" in a warmed-over fashion, and no formal adoption of the unwelcome law was made.

HEAVY floods are reported in Pennsylvania, and the Monongahela river is flooding towns and lands along its course, doing an immense amount of damage.

The laws of Arizona require all local corporations to publish their articles of incorporation within three months after filing with the county recorder.

While there is a great deal of activity now prevailing in the mining circles of this country, and new companies are constantly acquiring properties here, yet our mining interests are very small at present compared with what they promise to become within the next few years. Nearly every mining district in the county contains properties that are developed sufficiently to demonstrate their value, of which the world has never heard, and many miners now realize that they must first develop their claims sufficiently to show a fair prospect for a mine before men of capital are willing to invest their money in its further development. These miners quietly pursue their slow and tedious labor of sinking shafts and running tunnels and drifts, and they rarely make public the result of their discoveries until the property is ready for market. Thus it is that the past years of quiet work is just now beginning to assert a prominence that its merits justify, and it may be truthfully said that in nearly every instance the mines of Pinal county have improved with depth and exhibit a permanence that promises much for the future welfare of the industry. Among the thousands of new claims yet untouched by the miner's pick and drill, it is reasonable to believe that many will prove to be good mines and some of them exceedingly valuable properties, when developed. In addition to these reserve properties not yet ripe for the investors, there are likely some of the very best deposits of precious metals yet undiscovered that the future years will bring to light, and through all these conditions one can readily believe that the mining industry of Pinal county has but just begun and that the promise for its future is particularly bright.

When the eastern farmer takes into consideration all the hardships and privations of his existence; the constant toil, poor compensation, enforced economy and the sufferings from winter's frosts and summer's heat, he must surely come to the conclusion that his lot is indeed a hard one. His life is one of constant drudgery and his accumulations of years aggregate a very small sum indeed. Now mark the difference which like industry is rewarded in southern Arizona: His manifold crops during the year exceed four fold that of his eastern farm, and the market price received is more than double, while the labor involved is no greater. His yearly return represents fully eight times as much as that from his eastern farm while his ordinary living expenses does not largely exceed those prevailing there. Besides this immense pecuniary gain he enjoys; the benefit of a genial and healthful climate where his years of life will be prolonged and his ability for enjoyment largely enhanced by the natural conditions that surround him. His fruit trees mature more rapidly and bear wonderfully prolific crops and a thousand other advantages are afforded him. Such facts as these are sufficient to induce a very desirable class of immigrants to come to this valley to till the soil and make it blossom and bear a golden harvest.

The lively cyclone is very busy in the states west of the Mississippi and a day's telegraphic news is incomplete without the details of some unfortunate town being wrecked. Reports of death and destruction from cyclones, cloud bursts and inundations are among the ordinary topics of news. They vary the monotony of existence where blizzards was robust in winter and give to life a rare spice of danger that is entirely unknown in this land of perpetual quiet, sunshine and security.

There is not one man in a thousand that thinks he knows anything about the real merits of the tariff question, and not one in a thousand of those who think they know it all that really possesses any clear conception of its intricacies. Upon a platform so clear as this muddy problem there ought to be sufficient room to dodge any impertinent or, rather pertinent, interrogatory that the most untimely blunderer can propound.

It is believed by those familiar with the conditions necessary to its successful growth that coffee can be profitably grown in southern Arizona and it is hoped that experiments will be made with the shrub. It is not difficult of cultivation and there is large profit in its production, even with a moderate production.

The vast superiority of the beautiful umbrella tree is seen at this time of the year, and its thick shade upon the sidewalks is in pleasant contrast with that of the cottonwoods. The dark green foliage of the former is pleasant to look upon and they should be more generally planted for purposes of shade.

The campaign documents are now arriving in large numbers from the government printing office at Washington, under the convenient frank of an "M. C." They are uniformly of a solid political color and are evidently supposed to fill a "long-felt want."

The Texas highwayman has adopted the bandana as his campaign banner and considers it mean in the dominant political party to rob him of its inspiring presence. His motto is "Bandana and Boodle."

It is believed the president will veto the river and harbor appropriation bill because of the large amount of money involved. This action will seriously interfere with his popularity in many districts accustomed to this kind of public bounty.

Dr. McGLYNN, the ex-priest, and ex-communicated catholic, has experienced a revulsion of religious sentiment and now delights in haranguing crowds with venomous vituperation of the creed to which he so recently professed the most profound allegiance. In the course of his weekly address before the Anti-Poverty Society of New York last Sunday night he used the following language: "Some day there will be a tremendous revolution, which will eclipse the French uprising, and in which people will rise up in their wrath at the interference of these dictators and bayonet and club these monks and priests and Archbishops, the Pope and Cardinals. This is the way the Lord will deal with them. So I say, leave them to his mercy." This speech was wildly cheered.

It has been discovered that title rests in the United States to a very valuable business lot in the center of the city of Los Angeles.

Indian Claims.

(Globe Silver Light.)

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is not dead, as is evidenced by the fact that he has just passed upon two claims filed in 1862. The department evidently believes that there is lack in leisure, and while that is the case, attaches do not neglect to draw their pay for services rendered the universal Yankee Nation. It is safe to say that if the angel of death would not delay laying his icy fingers upon the chief of that department, the west would mourn his sudden taking off or drop a tear for the sudden bereavement. It is hoped deferred that maketh the heart sick and, for that reason, it is desirable that the funeral should not be unnecessarily delayed. Arizona claims are taking a Van Winkle sleep in that department. Claims of citizens of Gila county, proved and filed in that office since 1881, have been pigeon-holed for seven years, and it is simply a question of time when they will be resurrected, scanned, passed upon and endorsed approved; perhaps, not for another decade, and if further delayed succeeding generations may be paid for losses sustained by their forefathers. The following are some of the named parties who have lingeringly waited for the payment of their claims since 1881—2. F. W. Westmeier \$210.95, Patrick Shanley \$2,820, Wm. Middleton \$4,770, G. K. Church \$1,170, Hammon & Taylor \$238, Charles Sixty \$5,094.50, Secret Sixty \$5,860, J. R. Nichols \$300, Albert and Ed. Rose \$5,105, James Twombly \$3,815, Geo. L. Turner \$1,075, Silas Tidwell \$5,295, Sultan Brothers \$600, John Adams \$1,065. S. Gilson has a claim the amount of which we are unable to state. In view of this state of facts it is pertinent to inquire the reason why Arizona has a delegate in Congress, and when there what does his presence in the Federal city profit his constituency? It is, doubtless, not the fault of our delegate that claims of Arizonians, like the last rose of summer, are permitted to pine when their lovely companions of citizens of other states and territories have been respectively answered. If we did not fear being charged with profanity we would suggest the institutional fraud be reformed or relegated to hell or Yuma—where, as now managed, it properly belongs.

An exquisite portrait of Helen Keller, the wonderful little deaf and dumb blind girl of Alabama, is the frontispiece of July Wide Awake, and Sallie Joy White, is an illustrated article, "The Story of Helen Keller," gives details about this marvelous child that will interest old and young, school children and metaphysicians. Another very delightful piece of biography is the Monroe chapter in "The Children of the White House," the fine Presidential series which has been so long preparing for Wide Awake. Very little has ever been given to the public concerning President Monroe's two beautiful daughters, Eliza and Maria, but for this paper the most interesting matter has somehow been unearthed. Eliza was educated at Paris at Madame Campan's famous school, where her intimate schoolmate was the future Queen of Holland, Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine, and the school-life is most interesting reading; and as Mrs. Hay, in the White House, this same Eliza started most of the vexing questions in Washington etiquette—the entire chapter is piquant reading for everybody. Susan Coolidge has a fine old-world story, "Etelka's Choice," John Burroughs, in "How to Observe Nature," tells some of his charming secrets. Gertrude Butts has a beautiful illustrated four-page ballad, "The Little Princess," Edward Everett Hale in "The Story of Boston Common," gives an account of "The Artillery Elections" when he was a boy. There is a capital coin collector's story, "The Red, Red Copper," Mrs. Humphrey tells "How to Keep Mosquitoes Away." Oscar Fay Adams writes the biography of the great French fairy-story-teller and politician, La Fontaine. Mrs. Leontovna describes "The Tsing Tsing Tsing," in "Double Roses," a Sherwood draws a good picture of a fashionable New York rector and his parishioners, while Mrs. Crowninshield in her serial, "Plucky Smalls: His Story," gives a rollicking experience among the boys on a trainingship and tells "how they executed Charlie Noble."

Other delightful things "too numerous to mention." All for 20 cents, \$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Schiller, before composing, always puts his feet in cold water. A good many more modern writers ought to put their heads in—Burlington.

Good Mining Superintendents.

The greatest need of the Black Hills today is of men with experience to superintend and work the mines. The experience of the past in this country, unless it be entirely worthless, will justify this statement. If the money that has been unprofitably and unwisely employed and wasted through incompetent management, and through impracticable undertakings could be estimated it would be found there would be enough, if placed in the hands of good practical miners, to develop the entire resources of the hills. All will agree to this upon a moment's reflection. We have but to think of the enterprises undertaken and abandoned, the hard and costly labor performed and lost, most of which as regarded now was undertaken without due consideration and with but little chance of success from the start, and the wonder then became how it is possible that men could act so rashly and with so little judgment in matters involving so much labor, time and money.

The explanation of this is not difficult, however. This was done in times of great excitement, when fortunes were expected to be made in a single year and the lavish outlay of a few hundred thousand dollars in work in any part of this golden region was expected to develop in return a mine with several times the amount expended. Men did not stop to reason calmly or to weigh the chances of success or failure; they invested almost entirely upon the theory, "nothing risked nothing gained," which is a true one properly interpreted. It was not meant, however, that the risk should often when they had secured a lead and driven its captain and crew below they have broken the windows of the cabin by plunging in swarms against them and have attempted to burst in the doors. Although this may be something of an exaggeration it is nevertheless true that frequently horses and cattle, after the most frightful sufferings, have died from musquito bites on board the vessels. Not long ago a herd of valuable cattle were being taken from the United States to a ranch in the Marielena river and became so desperate under the attacks of the musquitos that they broke from their stalls, jumped into the water and all were drowned. Passengers intending to make the voyage must provide themselves with protection in the shape of musquito bars, head nets and thick gloves, and when on deck are compelled to tie their sleeves around their wrists and their pantaloons around their ankles.—American Magazine.

How the Paraguayans Fought. It was not alone the Paraguayan men and boys who had to bear arms in that struggle. "Food for powder" of that kind was soon exhausted. Then came the women's turn to fight, and, indeed, from an early period several of the wives and sweethearts had donned the soldier's uniform and fought bravely in the ranks with those they loved. After a certain battle, when the burying parties were busily pursuing their grim work, they came upon the bodies of two loving companions in arms, clasped in a last embrace. The head of one rested on the other's breast, while an arm was closely drawn round him, the disengaged hand being raised to stanch the life blood flowing from a cruel gash. They looked like two true comrades whose friendship death itself had not been able to sever. That, however, was not all their history. A wounded mother, in a soldier's guise, had dragged herself to the spot where her own fatal injuries had, placed his head upon her breast, and tried to soothe his last living moments, as she had done his first on earth.—Winthrop's "Reminiscences."

Why Not Seize the Golden Opportunity?

At New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 12th, 1888, the Extraordinary and 21th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery occurred under the sole management of Gen'l T. Beauregard de La and Jubal A. G. Early of Va. The prizes are in amount from \$300,000 or less. Some of the results are here given. No. 90,443 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in fractional parts of twentieths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; two to J. J. Zellmeier, Bonham, Tex.; one to Messrs. Moore, Spaulding & Co., Boston, Mass.; one to the Menard Bros., 80 Customhouse street, New Orleans; one to Mrs. Mary E. Clark, 217 Main St.; Charleston District, Boston Mass.; one to Geo. W. Seibert, collected through Bull, Hutchins & Co., Galveston, Texas; one to S. E. Persimmon, Canal Bank, New Orleans for a depositor, etc. No. 71,678 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractional parts at \$1 each; one to James F. Walsh, Charleston, S. C.; one to J. A. Griehlow, Santa Fe, N. Mex.; one to Joseph Brailley, Paris, Tex.; one to W. D. Lewis, 62 Dever Park Ave., Babylon, L. I.; one to F. W. Levin, 977 Northwestern Ave., Chicago, Ill.; one to Anderson Simmons, Gainesville, Ga.; one to Messrs. Brewer & Sansing, Blossom, Tex.; one to Frank W. Ransom, Jackson, Mich.; one to C. J. Burrill, Waterville, Me.; one to J. D. Houston, Hot Springs, Ark.; one to A. T. Wolfe, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.; one collected by the First Nat'l Bank of Memphis, etc. No. 49,566 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractional parts of twentieths at \$1 each; one to L. A. Loring, 3 Batchelder St., Dorchester, Mass.; one to Walter A. Tonne and one to C. L. Rothenberg, both of Boston, Mass.; one to Geo. W. Chamberlain, Middletown, Md.; one to F. N. Fuller, Taunton, Mass.; one to Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Atlanta, Ga.; one to J. T. Freshwater, 65 Gannett St., New Orleans; one to J. Gehrig, one to Elias Schlattman, one to H. J. Freeman, all of New York City; one to Tim H. Ryan, Jackson, Mich., etc. No. 80,089 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000, scattered to all portions of the inhabited world. Nos. 27,425 and 45,212 each drew one of the two Fifth Capital Prizes of \$10,000, etc., etc. It will all be repeated on Tuesday, August 7th, and any information will be given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Do not fail to seize the golden opportunity.

A Paper Chemist.

New York Sun. Paper fabric will actually take the place of genuine cloth to a slight extent in the forthcoming summer toilets. A modification of what we used to call Fedora fronts is in fashion, but the rather startling novelty about it is that the chemistette, or at least a portion of it disclosed between the front edges of the jacket, is composed of paper, stamped and cut in imitation of lace and embroidery. This innovation was premeditated to the extent that orders were sent to China more than a year ago for the manufacture of the stuff in the fibrous sort of paper produced only in that country. Thus it is that the masculine example of paper collars and cuffs has been followed in an idealized manner, by a feminine acceptance of paper chemistettes.

The paper looks exactly like soft, unlaundried linen, and is quite tough enough, it is well to say, to prevent easy accidents in the way of rents. Patterns are ingenious imitations, not only of plain fine muslin, but of lace. That is timely, because there is a tendency to use lace more generously with demi-toilets for the afternoon. Some ladies are returning to the handsome rail laces so long laid aside, while the merchants still find their best profit in the fine hand-woven imitation laces so long popular. Gauzes, net, blonde and silk muslins, together with ribbons, are combined with frills and lace in plastrons, vests

Cannon Shooting Fifteen Miles.

Some important experiments have been made at the Shoeburyness school of gunnery in high angle firing. A London correspondent writes: Probably no step of recent years is likely to lead to greater results, for if the experiment should be repeated with the same success, it is undeniable that warships will have to be as fully protected on their decks as they are now on their broadsides. The experiments were made with the 9-inch or 23-caliber gun used as a howitzer. An elevation of 37 degrees was given and bursting charges were used with Puller shells. Out of four shots three fell within a space of 500 feet by 80 feet, representing the deck of a first class ironclad, and the range attained was twelve miles! Now the really possible range is three times out of four, or for that matter once out of four times, to throw a nine inch shell upon the deck of a ship in midchannel between Dover and Calais, another proof will have been given that the tedious duel between the gun and armor the gun has much the best of it. What is very important, too, is that the heavy charges and the high angle did not strain either gun or carriage in the least, and one of the officers present has said that he believes the gun could stand 45 degrees of elevation without injury, while with 43 degrees a range of fifteen miles would be secured. Now, at fifteen miles, a ship is "hull down," so it comes to this, that we can throw a nine inch shell on the deck of a ship, and we can see it! Surely this is the most marvelous thing yet attempted in gunnery, which of late years has been so fruitful in surprises.—Army and Navy Register.

About South American Musquitoes.

Some ludicrous stories are told about adventures with the musquitos. I have been solemnly assured that very often when they had secured a lead and driven its captain and crew below they have broken the windows of the cabin by plunging in swarms against them and have attempted to burst in the doors. Although this may be something of an exaggeration it is nevertheless true that frequently horses and cattle, after the most frightful sufferings, have died from musquito bites on board the vessels. Not long ago a herd of valuable cattle were being taken from the United States to a ranch in the Marielena river and became so desperate under the attacks of the musquitos that they broke from their stalls, jumped into the water and all were drowned. Passengers intending to make the voyage must provide themselves with protection in the shape of musquito bars, head nets and thick gloves, and when on deck are compelled to tie their sleeves around their wrists and their pantaloons around their ankles.—American Magazine.

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Evolution of the Colored Race.

The negro is changing in appearance and losing some of the characteristics peculiar to the African race. The new generation is showing the effects of a higher culture. Especially is this noticeable in the towns where contact with the whites shows its effect. The flat nose, kinky headed negro is passing away and becoming an unknown race. All the colored children, no matter how dusky in hue, show the change. Among the females, long hair of that peculiar woolly appearance, hangs in long braids or curls down their backs. Aquiline noses and smaller mouths with thinner lips are the rule. For years and years, under their freedom, the negroes have endeavored to do away with the short kinky hair bestowed upon them by their ancestors. Much of their spare change is invested in various tonics and invigorators, and the long attention and care bestowed upon it is shown in their descendants. The South Georgia negro is an evidence of evolution, the survival of the fittest.—Atlanta Constitution.

Solidifying Petroleum Fuel.

Experiments are still being made under the direction of the Russian government, with the view of finding a process, at once practicable as well as desirable on the score of economy and cleanliness, of solidifying the petroleum used as fuel. According to the report made by Dr. Kauffmann, who has had the principal charge of these experiments, a successful method of accomplishing the desired results consists simply in heating the oil and afterward adding from 1 to 3 percent of soap. The latter dissolves in the oil, and the liquid on cooling forms a mass having the appearance of cement and the hardness of compact tallow. The product is hard to light, burns slowly and without smoke, but develops much heat, and leaves about 2 percent of a hard, black residuum.—New York Sun.

An Automobile Novel Reader.

It is suggested that, among other things, the phonograph may be used as an automatic novel reader, with each character speaking, as it were, in propria persona. That is, the phonograph will be produced with the various voices as in nature, all the inflections of passion, sorrow, sympathy, ridicule and sarcasm, and songs, etc., uttered to it originally by professional elocutionists, dialecticians and singers.—Chicago News.

"I'm goin' to be a soldier, ma, when I grow up," said Bobby, as he crawled into bed, "and fight in wars and battles." "All right, Bobby; now go to sleep." In the morning he shook him for the fourth time and said: "Bobby, you must get up; the idea of a soldier lying abed at this hour!" "Well, ma," said Bobby, sleepily. "I've changed my mind about being a soldier."—New York Sun.

A Popular Delusion.

The idea that the body "changes" every seven years, or at any other period, is a popular delusion. Read any text book of physiology and you will find that it is really a constant series of changes, which proceed every minute you live. Changes of chemical and physical kind are always going on within the body, and the very fact that you require food daily is a proof of this.—Herald of Health.

A Domestic Donnan.

Husband—The weather probabilities predict fair weather, but the prediction is wrong; it is going to rain; my corns pain me frightfully, and that sign never fails. Wife—I know it, so I shall not attempt

ARIZONA NEWS.

Phenix has onions 17 inches in circumference. The residence of Mr. W. N. Masten, of Tombstone, was destroyed by fire on the night of July 4th. No insurance.

Charles Foraker had his thumb blown off and his face and breast badly powder burnt on the 4th, at Tombstone. There were several small fires in Phenix on the fourth.

The charitable people of Nogales have subscribed \$70 to help the sick and destitute wife and children of J. J. Taylor, the Sonora train robber now in jail at Guaymas.

Phenix expects to have sampling works very shortly.

The cottonwood trees of Phenix are losing their foliage by blight.

A Mexican woman named Rosa Sierra, died at Phenix immediately after eating a musk melon. She was previously in the best of health.

Messrs. S. C. Symonds and Josiah Harbert of Phenix, have purchased M. E. Clanton's ostriches.

By the report of J. H. Bohan, superintendent of the Yuma prison, it is shown there are now 120 prisoners confined in that institution; that for the quarter ending June 30th, fifteen men have been received; eleven discharged by expiration of terms, three pardoned by Governor Zwick, three sent the insane asylum; two sent to the government prison at Columbus, Ohio, and one committed suicide.

Antonio Lorette, ex-treasurer of Yuma county, committed suicide at his home in Yuma last Saturday.

Pinal county wants some five hundred dollars from Maricopa on overcharges in the mileage of the M. & P. R. R. bed. As it was through the expenditure of money of Maricopa county that the road was constructed the claim is by no means modest.—Phenix Arizonian.

Two Ways. Choose Which!

There are two usual ways of doing what Nature sometimes does incompletely, namely, to relieve the bowels. One is to swallow a drastic purgative which evacuates profusely and with pain, the other is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the effect of which is not violent, but sufficiently thorough, and which does not gripe the intestines. If the first is selected, the person employing it need not expect permanent benefit, and he cannot hope to escape the debilitating reaction which leaves the organs as bad or worse off than before. If, on the other hand, he resorts to the Bitters, he can rely upon the restoration of a regular habit of body, consequent upon a renewal of a healthful tone in the intestinal canal. Besides healthfully relaxing the bowels, the Bitters arouses a dormant liver, imparts a beneficial impetus to the action of the kidneys, and counteracts the early twinges of rheumatism, a tendency to gout, and malaria in all its forms.

A Big Hike.

The Carr Bros. left Glenwood Springs Col., some two weeks ago and will go by water to the Gulf of California. The route is down Routing Fork to Grand river, through Utah and Arizona, and then into Mexico by the Colorado river. Owing to the many rapids the trip will be a continual round of danger and excitement. A boat has been especially built for the trip. In shape it resembles a torpedo boat, the forward part being covered with a light ducking, to protect the provisions and ammunition. They expect to take several weeks to the trip and will fish and hunt when opportunity offers.—Miner.

The Union Bank officials have received word by cable that the whole bundle of securities and bills receivable and other property stolen by Charles A. Picher, the defaulting teller, has been recaptured in London. Picher had mailed them "J. A. Roberts," his assumed name, and believed them safe from the bank, and that it was in his power to keep the hiding-place secret until the bank would be ready to compromise and come to terms on a basis of Picher's holding on to the \$150,000 cash. His stealings aggregated \$700,000.

Mr. J. J. Devine was at home this week from his mines at Calabi.

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